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A Near-Atheist as a Juror.—Is a juror disqualified who, though he believes in a supreme power, does not believe in future rewards or punishments, has no personal fear of future punishment, and does not believe in either the Old or the New Testaments? Such a juror was challenged for cause in *State v. Jackson*, 137 Northwestern Reporter, 1034, the challenge overruled, and after all peremptory challenges were exhausted counsel moved for the discharge of this juror for the reason that he could not take an oath that would be binding upon his conscience. This motion was overruled, and the juror without objection took the orthodox oath with the other jurors. This ruling is assigned as error. The Supreme Court of Iowa holds that the rulings were correct, for the juror possessed all the statutory qualifications, and was not subject to challenge for the reasons assigned. The court says: "He took the oath without objection, thus evidencing the fact that he regarded it as binding upon his conscience. Under modern rules oaths are to be administered to all persons according to their own opinions, and as it most affects their consciences. * * * Under our law any person otherwise competent may take an oath and act as a juror no matter what his religious belief is, provided, of course, that such oath is in a form which the person who takes it regards as binding upon his conscience."

MISCELLANY.

Rehearings.—In the following cases petitions for rehearings are pending: *Virginia Beach Development Co. v. Murray*, 75 S. E. 81; *Colins v. Board of Trustees of Davis & Elkins College*, Dec. 3, 1912.

Women as Lawyers.—In both branches of the profession the question of the admission of women is being raised. A motion in favour of women being allowed to become solicitors was discussed at the Cardiff meeting of the Law Society, and, although it was not carried, the Council have since expressed their willingness, at the instance of a young lady who is desirous of being admitted to the Roll, to become a party to any properly framed proceedings she may take for the purpose of having the question of her eligibility determined by the Courts. For the annual meeting of the Bar, Mr. Holford Knight has given notice of the following motion: "That this meeting approves of the admission of women to membership of the Bar." This is, indeed, a question in which both branches of the profession are equally interested, for it is impossible to believe that women will ever be admitted to one branch and excluded from the other. Even if women were admitted as solicitors only, the sphere of advocacy